

Polish Officials Resign but Strike Alert Continues

From Agency Dispatches WARSAW — Despite the resignations of the mayor and three key officials in the Polish city of Radom, the local branch of the Solidarity labor union said Sunday it would stage a province-wide strike unless the government makes efforts to settle other workers' demands.



Passengers embraced while leaving the hijacked Pakistani plane.

Hijackers Free Captives in Syria After Libya Reneges on Refuge Zia Renews Charge of Collusion by Afghanistan Aides

From Agency Dispatches DAMASCUS — After a 13-day reign of terror, three Pakistani hijackers surrendered to Syrian authorities late Saturday night and released an estimated 102 hostages, the victims of the longest such aircraft kidnapping. It was an ordeal that ended only after a final dramatic twist.

one of three officials in Radom whose resignations the local chapter of Solidarity had demanded. It was announced that the mayor of Radom also had resigned, although his removal had not been demanded by the union.

Provincial Gov. Roman Mackowski and police chief Stefan Mozgawa have also resigned. The demand for the resignations was linked to harsh reprisals against workers who took part in 1976 food price riots in Radom.

Reagan Said to Delay Decision on Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have decided to make no change now in U.S. relations with Taiwan and China, but the delicate choices involved remain under active review, according to informed sources.



Salamullah Kahn, the leader of the hijackers of a Pakistani plane, shakes hands with the Syrian negotiator, Brig Gen. Mohammed Khouli, and gives up his gun after surrendering in Damascus.

Soviet Envoy Tells Japan Moscow Seeks Better Ties

William Chapman Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sought its latest peace offensive Sunday with a hint it would welcome discussions on improving relations in the Far East.

U.S. Defense U.S. Defense

Ships, men and money have been considered the essential ingredients of military preparedness for many years, and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's presentation last week of an expanded military budget for the next fiscal year has made it clear that the Reagan administration feels the United States is lacking two of the three. A news analysis: Page 3.

U.S. to Limit El Salvador Military Help, Senators Told; Economic Aid Sought

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Forty of the 54 U.S. military personnel authorized to go to El Salvador had already arrived there by the weekend and the rest are expected to arrive soon.

U.S. Lowers Alarm Level After Key Europeans' Visits

Bernard Gwertzman is a diplomatic correspondent for The New York Times. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

ous bilateral and multilateral forums in coming weeks leading up to the NATO spring meeting in Rome the first week in May. By the time the ministers assemble in Rome, the United States will probably have arrived at a policy that balances the combative approach of the Reagan administration toward the Russians with the Europeans' willingness to talk to the Soviet Union at every turn.

For the Europeans, the initial contacts with the Reagan administration appear to have been useful, too. The Europeans came away feeling that, although President Reagan lacked finesse in handling foreign affairs, he was not a Dr. Strangelove. They were quite relieved that he was prepared to let Mr. Haig run the foreign policy machinery.

stance toward the Soviet Union. The Red Brigades had already persuaded the Italian government to take a more harsh attitude toward Moscow. Nevertheless, Mr. Colombo introduced a theme that Mr. Haig heard annoyingly repeated by his other European visitors as well: the United States must open a dialogue with the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

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# Man Freed by Hijackers Faces U.S. Drug Charges

NEW YORK — An American who was among the hostages freed from a Pakistani airliner over the weekend is under indictment on federal heroin smuggling charges, the U.S. attorney's office in New York disclosed.

The State Department revealed Sunday that a second man, a mustachioed mystery hostage, is not an American although he was traveling on a U.S. passport. Officials indicated he may be a Canadian.

The mystery man was using a passport under the name of Lawrence Clifton Mangum, who is actually a furniture mover from Brooklyn, New York, and has never left the United States, according to his wife.

U.S. Attorney Edward Korman said the indictment charging former hostage Craig Richard Clymore, 24, also known as Craig Richards, of Lake Forest, Calif., was unsealed Tuesday.

He was among nine persons named in the indictment. Four of them were arrested a week ago in California and were to be brought here after a hearing in Los Angeles on March 19. The indictment charges that hashish oil was smuggled into the United States from Pakistan and Afghanistan. The smuggling of heroin also was charged, but its source was not specified.

Mr. Clymore, arriving at a Damascus hotel after release from a Syrian military hospital, would not talk with reporters about the indictment, which was publicized only Saturday because it was felt the disclosure could jeopardize his life during the hijacking.

He arrived here with U.S. diplomats who also escorted Frederick Hubbell, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, and Geoffrey Balkind, who said he is with the United Nations and whose nationality was not known. With them, using his sweater to try to conceal his face from photographers, was the man U.S. officials said might be using a false passport.

# Air Captives Freed in Syria After Libya Refuses Haven

(Continued from Page 1)

there March 2. After a week of fruitless negotiations in the Afghan capital and the hijackers' slaying of a hostage, Tariq Rahim, a diplomat, the plane took off for Syria.

"The Afghan treatment of the hijackers was like that given state guests," Gen. Zia complained.

"They were provided arms, food, allowed to have rest and used the Afghan news media. The way Tariq Rahim was brutally murdered and thrown out of the aircraft and the way it was publicized by the Afghan media show that it was a well-thought-out plan in which the Afghan government cannot deny responsibility."

Gen. Zia warned that the matter should not be considered closed "because it is part of a larger conspiracy against Pakistan." Steps will be taken to safeguard the country, he said, but did not elaborate.

The text of his withheld comments, received by the Associated Press, confirmed reports of differences between Syrian and Pakistani officials during the last days of the hijacking incident. It said that Islamabad offered to send its own anti-terrorist squad as well as suggesting the Syrians attempt a raid.

"We had the ability to do it and get the release [of the hostages] through use of force," Gen. Zia's original text said. "We proposed it to the Syrian government, which rejected it by saying, 'We do not want bloodshed on our soil.'"

Maj.-Gen. Rahim Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistani Defense Ministry and the chairman of Pakistan International Airways repeated Pakistani allegations that the son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had met the Venezuelan-born international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos. Murteza Bhutto, 26, is said by Pakistanis to have organized the hijacking. "We have definite information," that Bhutto had contacted Carlos, but we don't know where," Gen. Khan said Sunday in Damascus.

In Libya, Col. Qadhafi said Sunday that Libya turned back the plane carrying the Pakistani prisoners because it did not know enough about the affair. "We have no clear information about this incident: who hijacked the plane, who was on it, whether the prisoners were political people or ordinary criminals. We could not invite ourselves in this issue," he said at a news conference.

Col. Qadhafi dodged further questions on Libya's exact role in the hijack negotiations. But he said Libya opposes "taking innocent people as hostages." Asked if Libya had ever agreed to accept the

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# Incidents in Poland Point to Campaign Of Anti-Semitism

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — At first there were only a few isolated incidents. A Star of David was scribbled on a Solidarity poster. A crude poem was scrawled on a wall in northern Warsaw; it said that Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader and a devout Roman Catholic, was Jewish.

A newspaper called *Flames* appeared. It carried many articles on the purity of Polish patriotism and the evils of Zionism. Then a

mysterious document circulated, reportedly from the control commission of the Communist Party. It offered as information that "should be checked out" that Karol Modzelewski, another prominent Solidarity leader who is also a Catholic, was a Jewish orphan adopted by a well-to-do family. The party disavowed the document.

Last week these bits and threads from the gutter of Polish politics came together in a full-blown, coordinated anti-Semitic campaign. A public demonstration was held to commemorate Polish patriots who "were tortured, sentenced and executed [by] the Zionist clique," a reference to Jews who occupied high positions in the party and security apparatus during the Stalinist terror of the 1950s.

Among 500 people at the demonstration, many were merely curious onlookers and a few were genuine victims who had been imprisoned for eight years and whose suffering had never received proper public vindication. But there were also agitators and men with the characteristic bearing of police agents. The gathering had the earmarks of official sponsorship, at some level.

Intramural Fighting  
The last wave of anti-Semitism rolled over Poland in 1968. Officially sponsored under the only slightly euphemistic guise of anti-Zionism, it drove thousands of Jews from public life and out of the country. It was a somewhat artificial creation, not a response to a spontaneous manifestation of centuries-old popular bigotry. It was a product of intraparty struggle, a vehicle consciously raised up — although unconsciously motivated by anti-Semitic feelings — by which one group in the party tried to remove another.

Among their leaders are nationalist rightists, including Bohdan Poreba, a film director who specializes in epics about Polish history; Ryszard Filipiak, who runs a theater in Cracow that produced anti-Semitic plays; and Ryszard Gontarz, a journalist reportedly connected with the Interior Ministry.

Some view the campaign as an attempt to muddy the waters and create a right wing to "balance" extremists in Solidarity. Others, reaching into history, interpret it as a sign of a factional struggle within the party, similar to the "anti-Zionist" campaign of 1968 between most of Solidarity's leadership and an extreme, Saturday the demonstrators numbered about 3,000, and about 600 police border patrol guards were called in to control the demonstration. After some scuffles and stone-throwing, mounted police confronted the crowd and used water cannons to disperse them. A policeman was injured in the eye by a rock, but no arrests were reported, a police spokesman said.

The ultra-Orthodox Haredi community was out in unusual force to protest a tough line adopted by the police, a stance that resulted a week ago in an unprecedented police raid on a yeshiva, with considerable damage and the Orthodox charge, desecration of holy books.

The police contend they broke into the yeshiva, or seminary, where a service was in progress, because stones and bottles were being thrown and flares fired from the roof.

The incident followed clashes between policemen and demonstrators on the Ramot Road. If such a raid "had occurred anywhere else in the world the cry of outrage from Jerusalem would have been prodigious," wrote a Jerusalem Post columnist. "Tear gas fired into a synagogue filled with hundreds of worshippers and children in the midst of Sabbath prayers is a scene that evokes memories best left unevoked."

But Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the police and is also leader of the Orthodox National Religious Party, defended his men. Mayor Teddy Kollek argued that the violent demonstrations had been encouraged, in effect, by excessive police restraint in the past.

The incident, which resulted in injuries and arrests, also provoked demonstrations by ultra-Orthodox Jews in New York and London. And an anti-Zionist sect called Neturei Karta sent a letter to Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, appealing for protection "against the oppressive measures which the Zionist demagogues have initiated against the Jewish religious residents."

Many of the demonstrating groups oppose the establishment of a Jewish state before the coming of the Messiah. They try to live in semi-autism within their Jerusalem neighborhoods.

The anger between religious and secular Jews has become acute. Some Jerusalem residents are so fearful that religious strictures might be imposed on them that they have fought to prevent the ultra-Orthodox from moving into their neighborhoods or setting up yeshivas.



Mounted Israeli police clashed Saturday with a group of ultra-Orthodox Jews blocking the Ramot Road in Jerusalem.

# Jerusalem Ultra-Orthodox Jews Again Battle Police After Yeshiva Raid

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In what has become almost a ritual, every Saturday afternoon hundreds of ultra-Orthodox Jews, wearing the traditional sidecurls and long black coats, walk down to Jerusalem's Ramot Road and throw stones at cars.

The conflict over driving on the Sabbath has been a point of tension between religious and nonreligious Jews for a long time. But in the last week the anger and friction have mounted to an extreme. Saturday the demonstrators numbered about 3,000, and about 600 police border patrol guards were called in to control the demonstration. After some scuffles and stone-throwing, mounted police confronted the crowd and used water cannons to disperse them. A policeman was injured in the eye by a rock, but no arrests were reported, a police spokesman said.

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# Reagan Said to Seek Right To Sell Arms to Argentina

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in yet another break with the policies of its predecessor, will ask Congress this week to lift the prohibition against sales of military equipment to Argentina, informed sources said.

The request to end the three-year-old ban will coincide with the visit to the United States this week of Argentina's president-elect, Lt. Gen. Roberto Viola. He is to meet here with President Reagan and other top U.S. officials. The visit and the request to Congress indicate the administration's determination to move away from the human rights emphasis of the Carter foreign policy.

The sales ban was imposed in 1978 under an amendment sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. Argentina was seeking then to buy about \$100 million worth of military equipment but was widely accused of human rights violations. The Reagan administration, however, has set out to downgrade the importance of human rights in its diplomacy.

Private Criticism  
In announcing the Viola visit, the State Department spokesman, William J. Dyess, said the recent "abnormality" in U.S.-Argentine relations was owing in large part to the Carter administration's outspoken position on human rights. And he promised that future criticism of rights violations in "authoritarian" but friendly countries such as Argentina would be conducted in private.

The request to lift the military sales ban to Argentina is expected to go to Congress along with a more controversial request to lift a ban against open or covert U.S. aid to rebel forces in leftist Angola.

Earlier, the administration announced another controversial step involving a military regime in Latin America. It said it was lifting two of the sanctions imposed on Chile for its refusal to cooperate in the investigation of the role some of its former intelligence officers in the murder in Washington of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean diplomat.

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# Turkish Premier Reports Torture Cases in Courts

New York Times Service

ANKARA — Premier Bulent Ulusu announced over the weekend that criminal proceedings had begun against persons accused of torture in 14 of 68 incidents alleged by international organizations.

Saying that Turkey's military regime "does not tolerate or condone torture," Mr. Ulusu said on Saturday that charges of torture had proven to be unfounded in another 14 cases and that investigations were still under way into the remaining 40.

The premier made the assertions in response to recent allegations abroad, particularly from the Council of Europe and the European Trade Union Confederation, that certain prisoners had been tortured.

Mr. Ulusu did not give details on the cases, but according to published reports, they mainly involved policemen and also some military personnel who had allegedly mistreated prisoners since last Sept. 12, when the armed forces seized power.

Russia Denies Report Of Advisers in Chad  
The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — Tass has denied a U.S. government report that about 30 Soviet military advisers and technicians had been sent to Chad to assist the Libyan-backed government.

"Competent Soviet circles have already categorically denied slanderous inventions of this kind. There have been no and there are no Soviet military advisers in Chad," Tass said Saturday in a dispatch from New York.

# Coluche Bows Out of French Presidential Race

New York Times Service

PARIS — Coluche, a comedian who, making something of a joke of the French presidential election campaign, announced his candidacy several months ago, has withdrawn.

A spokesman for the comedian, whose real name is Michel Colucci, would not elaborate. But a source indicated that Mr. Colucci was unable to collect the written endorsement required under the French electoral system of 500 elected officials.

# S. African Generals Visit U.S., Breaking Travel Ban

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chief of South Africa's military intelligence and four other senior officers were in Washington last week in what may have been a precedent-shattering visit, or may only have been a fluke. A somewhat embarrassed State Department, in guarded remarks, would not say for sure.

U.S. policy, in keeping with the UN-sponsored arms embargo against South Africa, has prohibited visits here in recent years by senior South African military officers.

In large part the travel ban resulted from the sensitivities of black Africans about any suggestion of U.S.-South African military cooperation.

Spokesman David Passage, responding to press inquiries, said Saturday that the five South African military officers had applied for U.S. visas in their home country as "government officials," without disclosing their military affiliation. The State Department is reviewing the circumstances in which the visas were granted, Mr. Passage said.

John M. Fisher, president of the American Security Council and host to the five officers' appearance, said "we are really in trouble if the U.S. Embassy in South Africa did not know who these people are." Mr. Fisher said he had notified the State Department by letter Feb. 27 of his intention to invite

isolated in its own alliance, it had to at least appear more willing to accept the idea of talking to the Russians soon.

Mr. Gensecher's visit provided the opportunity to enunciate a rolled-back U.S. position, more in keeping with Bonn's approach. In particular, it was announced during Mr. Gensecher's visit that the United States would convene later this month a meeting of the special group of NATO charged with holding negotiations with the Russians on theater nuclear forces. Unless the United States seems interested in arms control matters, it is questionable whether the West Germans, Italians and Belgians will go along with their previous decisions to deploy the new U.S.-made medium-range missiles in Europe in 1983.

The willingness to start a dialogue with Moscow, however tentative, was offset, however, by the ominous intelligence data of the past week suggesting that the Warsaw Pact maneuvers were different from past exercises, and that Poland might be involved. Such a move would unravel the whole fabric of East-West relations in Europe as well as the United States.

The "bad news" about Poland was balanced by the "good news" about El Salvador that suggested that arms supplies to the rebels had sharply fallen off and that it was time to promote economic and social reform in El Salvador and to persuade everybody that El Salvador was not "another Vietnam," a decision in Washington that was aimed in part at calming nerves in Europe.

To underscore the new emphasis on dealing with the Russians, Mr. Haig said that the dialogue with the Russians would begin "promptly" as soon as Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin was back from Moscow. "We have not entered into a period of isolation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," Mr. Haig said on Friday. "Precisely the opposite."

Would this dialogue produce a summit, he was asked.

"Hopefully," he replied. "I would hope that progress can be made in low-level talks, and then intermediate talks, and that Poland might be involved. Such a move would unravel the whole fabric of East-West relations in Europe as well as the United States."

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# U.S. Arms Budget Puts Its Money Where Its Men and Ships Are Not

"We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do, we've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ships, men and money have been considered the essential ingredients of military preparedness since long before at music-hall city became popular at a moment of tension between the British and Russians in 1870s.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's presentation last week of an expanded military budget for the next fiscal year has made it clear that the Reagan administration feels the United States is lacking two of the three.

The Navy needs ships that are still in the minds of draftsmen, he said, and there are not enough men to go around in the armed services. The only ingredient that the nation does have, if the administration has its way, is the money — a military budget of \$184.8 billion in fiscal year 1982.

Three significant military points emerged from Mr. Weinberger's statement and briefings by military and civilian leaders, as U.S. and allied analysts see them. They are:

• The threat of nuclear war, although still present, has receded.

• Military preparedness is now concentrated on conventional forces and their response to crises in the Third World, rather than primarily on the Soviet threat in Western Europe.

The projected expansion of the Navy, the fleshing-out of the Army's "holzer" divisions and other deployments of manpower may be beyond the resources of the all-volunteer forces and, if the international situation worsens, this may lead to a resumption of the draft.

Elation at the Pentagon over an expanded budget is balanced by continuing interservice rivalries. The Army thinks the Navy has been treated too lavishly, and the Air Force would have preferred more emphasis on adding fighter aircraft, especially F-16's, in view of the expanded deployment of advanced Soviet fighters.

Adm. Robert L. J. Long, commander in chief in the Pacific, told

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Congress recently that the Russians have added "more new fighter-interceptor aircraft in the last year to their Far East forces than the U.S. has fighters in the entire Pacific air force."

Few in a Navy largely commanded by "carrier admirals" question a program that would establish 15 aircraft carrier combat groups. The carrier would be the centerpiece of a group including surface combatants and submarines.

Vulnerable to Missiles The Navy sees these battle groups — even if one or two are centered on World War II vintage carriers like the Oriskany or the Bon Homme Richard — as the most effective means of projecting power into the Third World.

At the same time, the carrier groups could provide air support for NATO forces in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Some U.S. officers are uneasy, however, about the pace of programs that are expected to provide protection for the carriers. The latter, they admit, are vulnerable — as is everything else in surface combat — to precisely guided missiles.

Consequently, there is considerable interest in Navy Secretary John F. Lehman's pledge to seek

the delivery of two Aegis fleet air defense cruisers every two years.

Some critical questions have also been asked about the Navy's decision to pull two World War II battleships, the New Jersey and the Iowa, out of mothballs and to fit them with new engines and missiles for active duty. Strategists argue that the battleships would be useful in some situations, such as the support of a landing in the Third World. But there are doubts about their effectiveness in other combat circumstances.

"You're going to quit the New Jersey launched in 1942 against the Kirov launched in 1979?" a foreign analyst asked incredulously. The Soviet Union's Kirov is an ultra-modern, nuclear-powered, 30,000-ton surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile.

Large Financial Deployment The more than \$1 billion allotted to the Rapid Deployment Force was applauded by foreign analysts, although some argued that more should have been invested in the force.

With many Army units in this country under strength, Mr. Weinberger proposed increasing military personnel this year by 10,000, just under the strength of a Soviet division, and by 25,000 next year. He also plans to increase civilian labor in the Defense Department, freeing other personnel for military duties.

Will these measures suffice? Some European analysts believe they will if there is a steady flow of advanced weaponry to all three services and if the maintenance units have both the machines and the technologically trained servicemen required to handle them.

But many foreign experts hold that without a draft or its equivalent the services will be unable to find the men and women qualified to handle the new weapons.



Vice President Bush, right, expresses sorrow in Atlanta over the city's murdered children. Mayor Maynard Jackson listens.

# Bush Visits Atlanta, Calls Killings Trauma for U.S.

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Vice President Bush visited the families of murdered and missing Atlanta children over the weekend, discussed the case with local officials and said he hoped the \$1.5 million in federal aid would end "the trauma to the city and indeed the trauma to the entire country."

Then Mr. Bush met a task force of law enforcement officials who are probing the deaths of 20 children and the disappearances of two others. He praised their record of working together and said, "Cooperation of this nature, in my judgment, will be the thing that leads to the solution of these crimes."

President Reagan directed Friday that \$1.5 million be given to Atlanta to help defray the costs of the investigation, describing the unsolved murders and disappearances as "one of the most tragic situations" ever to confront a U.S. community.

22d Victim As the grant was being announced, the special task force added the 22d black child to its list of victims since July, 1979. The child was Joseph E. Bell, a 16-year-old boy last seen March 3.

The president said the money was to cover extraordinary expenses of the investigation such as overtime pay for police officers. He said he had also increased to about 40 the number of FBI agents assigned to the cases.

Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Reagan had discussed the Atlanta killings at each of their weekly private lunches since the inauguration Jan. 20. He said he had wanted to come to Atlanta to express his concern since then.

But he said that he had feared that such a trip might be taken as "grandstanding." He said that now that the federal government had decided to aid the city, the visit he had wanted to make "has become more appropriate."

Mr. Bush said that he had raised his concern about appearances in a conversation Saturday with former President Jimmy Carter. He said Mr. Carter had assured him by telephone that the visit was appreciated in Georgia.

Ray of Light Mayor Maynard Jackson, joining Mr. Bush at a news conference Saturday, took the same view. He said the vice president's visit and Mr. Reagan's decision to provide U.S. funds "bring a shaft of light and the promise of a better day."

Despite charges from some black leaders, such as Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, that help would have come more quickly if the dead and missing children had been white, a high-ranking administration aide said that if they had been white it was almost certain that the federal government would not have provided help to the affected city.

Insisting that his name not be used, the aide said there was real concern about setting a precedent of aid in local police matters. But, he added, the administration decided that it would not "be a very smart thing to do" to make a stand on that principle at this time.

Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Mr. Reagan had provided the money because he "couldn't stand the pressure of criticism of his economic program

as harmful to the pocketbooks of the poor.

But Mr. Jackson, calling Mr. Reagan's decision "sensitive and caring," warned, "Let there be no one engaging in cynical questioning of the motives of the White House."

Law enforcement officials and forensic scientists are now theorizing that fewer than half of the victims were killed by the same person.

After months of investigation, officials believe that as many as nine or 10 killers, acting separately and perhaps for different reasons, might be responsible for the deaths of the 18 boys and two girls, who ranged in age from 7 to 16. Two boys, 10 and 16, are missing and feared dead.

According to officials interviewed in recent weeks, the clearest pattern has emerged with the last several deaths. It suggests that if a determined "stalker" was not loose in Atlanta before late 1980, one is now, in part, perhaps, because of publicity about the killings.

## 19 Die in Chicago Fire

CHICAGO — A fire in a four-story apartment building on the city's North Side early Saturday killed at least 19 persons and injured a dozen. The fire was believed to have started in a first-floor laundry room. Witnesses said "everybody panicked" as the blaze raced from the basement to the roof.

"I have every hope that the situation can be solved. Once you locate where the important differences lie, I think they can be resolved," Mr. Stevens told reporters Saturday in Mogadishu, where he arrived from Djibouti on a 10-nation African tour.

He planned talks here with President Mohammed Siad Barre and a visit to camps housing some of the more than 1 million refugees from the Ogaden.

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, says he has hopes the Somali-Ethiopian conflict over the Ogaden can be settled.

Still, many agree that in some states, such as New York, the program has had one key beneficial effect. It has served as a "surprising deterrent," tending to make people leave the welfare rolls rather than work at menial jobs.

The current Reagan program has antecedents in a proposal shaped by the late President John F. Kennedy in 1962 that placed welfare recipients in community jobs. That measure merged into

# Congressmen, Studying Reagan Tax Cut, Dispute Effects on High, Middle Incomes

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposed three-year tax cut would provide virtually no major benefits to Americans who now have annual incomes between \$15,000 and \$35,000, according to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

But the Reagan proposal would reduce taxes substantially for upper-income Americans, Rep. Reuss said Saturday in a statement accompanying a new committee analysis of the president's tax-cutting plan.

His conclusion was disputed by Sen. Roger W. Jepsen, R-Iowa, vice chairman of the committee, who said in a separate statement that Mr. Reagan's tax cut would be "remarkably even-handed" in its effect on middle-income and upper-income groups.

The clash centered on inflation — which tends to raise earnings and then subject them to higher taxes — and its implications for the president's proposal.

The committee study assumed a 35-percent increase in income to keep pace with 35-percent inflation over the next four years — the same inflation rate in the Reagan administration's economic assumptions.

"A family whose income in 1980 amounted to \$29,000 would today pay a 32-percent marginal tax rate," the committee study said.

"Four years from now, inflation will have raised that family's income to \$39,150."

Under today's tax schedule, that family would pay a maximum tax rate of 43 percent on its enlarged income. Under Reagan's program, that rate would be cut to 32 percent — the same rate the family would pay on a smaller income in 1980.

## OUA Head Gives View on Ogaden

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, says he has hopes the Somali-Ethiopian conflict over the Ogaden can be settled.

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"The tax cut and the bracket creep will tend to cancel out and the middle-income taxpayer will see little if any tax reduction," Rep. Reuss contended.

Well-Off Family He gave another example of a family with \$150,000 in income last year that would have paid a maximum tax rate of 64 percent. If that family's income kept pace with inflation, it would have income of \$202,500 in four years and be taxed at a 49-percent rate, Rep. Reuss said.

Mr. Reuss said this analysis showed an "inequity lurking in the president's program."

But Sen. Jepsen said: "In of and by themselves, the Reagan tax cuts will reduce tax rates this year, next year, the year after, in 1984 and in all subsequent years, and will do so even-handedly."

If current tax rates remained in effect in 1984, Sen. Jepsen said, Americans of all income groups would pay a great deal more than they do now if their earnings grew by 35 percent.

The comparison should be drawn between the proposed tax rates in Mr. Reagan's plan and the existing tax rates on 1984 income that has been rising to keep pace with inflation, Sen. Jepsen said.

# U.S. 'Workfare' Programs: A History of Mixed Results

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In Louisiana, welfare recipients were once given the task of beating snakes to death to earn their state payments. In California and New York, in Utah and Massachusetts, the jobs given welfare recipients were less exotic — school crossing guards, baby-sitters, lunchroom aides, park sweepers and school bus helpers.

To Reagan administration officials, the proposal last week to create a national "workfare" program that ties welfare benefits to a 20-hour-a-week work requirement has a dual purpose: to fill neighborhood needs and, perhaps more important, to provide "valuable training and self-esteem" to welfare recipients.

As many as 800,000 of the more than 3 million adults, mostly women, in the Aid For Dependent Children program are expected to be involved.

To some economists and welfare experts, however, the workfare program has had decidedly mixed results. "What it does is deepen the dependency trap; it shows people that work is a game, not to be taken seriously, something to play with and avoid," says Leslie Lenkowsky, a New York welfare consultant.

Deterrent Still, many agree that in some states, such as New York, the program has had one key beneficial effect. It has served as a "surprising deterrent," tending to make people leave the welfare rolls rather than work at menial jobs.

The current Reagan program has antecedents in a proposal shaped by the late President John F. Kennedy in 1962 that placed welfare recipients in community jobs. That measure merged into

# Blacks in U.S. Fear Worsening of Status Under Reagan's Stress on States' Rights

By Sheila Rule  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I can remember being arrested at the City Hall lunch counter in Atlanta in 1960," State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia said the other day, recalling how Southern states resisted efforts by civil rights activists to end racial discrimination.

"The cafeteria had a sign in front that said, 'The public is welcome,'" Mr. Bond said, "but the district attorney said the state had the power to regulate whether or not blacks and whites could eat together in a public tax-supported place. Now Reagan now conjures up a return to that dark underside of states' rights."

Mr. Bond and many other blacks around the country are worried about President Reagan's effort to revive the old doctrine of states' rights. The White House, in developing what it calls a "new concept of federalism," has made states' rights a major focus of the administration.

Among other things, the concept provides a way to whittle down financial obligations to state and local governments, as it gives the states more control over such programs as welfare, health care, food stamps and education.

The administration hopes to divorce the doctrine from its association with the racial discrimination that was carried out by states' rights advocates of the past. But many blacks believe attainment of

this last goal is improbable, if not impossible. They remember the lynchings, the vicious dogs that were used on demonstrators, the jailings and the terror that accompanied their struggle to win civil rights.

"For black people, states' rights has mainly been states' wrongs," the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, president of Operation People United to Save Humanity, a civil rights group based in Chicago, has said. He says that although the federal government has not done all it should for civil and human rights, it has generally done better than individual states.

Mississippi Speech Last August blacks reacted with concern to a campaign speech Mr. Reagan made in Philadelphia, Miss., in which he told an overwhelmingly white crowd that he believed in states' rights and that if elected he would "restore to states and local governments the power that properly belongs to them." And many feel he is now modifying the federal apparatus that they say grew out of the abuse of states' rights and responsibilities.

Although the Reagan administration insists its concept is in no way intended to discriminate, blacks view the president as naive and insensitive about the potential racist consequences of sharply increasing the power of the states. Even now, as one former civil rights activist put it, the states have to be "practically held hostage at gunpoint" to extend basic rights.

Concern about Mr. Reagan's concept of federalism appears to cut most deeply in the area of voting rights. The White House has not said whether it will seek to re-

new the Voting Rights Act of 1965 when it expires next year. The act is regarded by many as one of the most effective civil rights laws and gives federal protection to minority-group voters.

John Lewis, who was chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which played a major role in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, said: "I remember the so-called literacy tests in the South and how, according to one local registrar in Selma, Ala., in 1964, a black principal at a local school couldn't read or write well enough to vote."

Mr. Lewis, who is now an official of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank in Atlanta, said: "The Voting Rights Act is still the lifeblood of political involvement for blacks. We have suffered too long to be blind to the possibility of what could happen under the banner of states' rights. When I was growing up in rural Alabama, there was a States' Rights Party and that was a white party."

And in a reference to a former governor of Alabama who was a leader in the fight against federally ordered racial integration in the 1960s, Mr. Lewis said: "George Wallace preached states' rights and look at what we got."

## Hinson Quitting U.S. Congress

JACKSON, Miss. — Rep. Jon C. Hinson, R-Miss., charged with attempted oral sodomy in a House office building men's room in Washington, announced his resignation effective April 13.

Rep. Hinson, 38, who has been in seclusion since his arrest Feb. 4, said in a statement Friday that he had come to a decision after "weeks of medical care and self-inquiry. ... I have faced the fact that, for a time, I am emotionally unable to continue my work and must concentrate the total of my energies on my recovery."

Originally charged with oral sodomy, a felony, he pleaded not guilty to a reduced charge of attempted oral sodomy, a misdemeanor. The state's Republican leaders had urged him to step down. Gov. William Winter is to call a special election within 60 days of the resignation.

## Bomb Kills Man in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A reputed crime leader, Phillip Testa, died Sunday when a bomb exploded at his son's home in south Philadelphia, police said.

## Fun's Fun, U.S. Says, but It Finds Phone Company's Bill Is No Joke

NEW YORK — The U.S. General Services Administration decided last December that it was time to get serious about Dial-a-Joke. It figured that employees of government agencies in New York were spending so much time ringing up Dial-a-Joke — and 25 other telephone company Dial-it services — and that \$3,000 a month was being added to the government's local phone bill.

So the GSA asked the New York Telephone Co. to install special devices on switching terminals to make it impossible for employees to dial any of the three city-wide exchanges the company sets aside for Dial-it.

The company agreed and then delivered a punch line of its own. The bill to do the job would be about \$100,700 more than officials of the GSA, which administers all federally owned buildings, say they were originally told.

## Police Officer Killed In Brazilian Walkout

SALVADOR DA BAHIA, Brazil — A police lieutenant was shot to death and another was wounded when a group of striking police patrolmen clashed with marines who had taken over the policemen's job, officials here said.

They said the fight, which broke out Saturday, apparently was over a police mibus that the marines had appropriated. About 10,000 patrolmen are striking in this city to press demands for pay increases of up to 200 percent.

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة







# French Presidential Race Finally in Gear

## After Slow Start, Four Candidates Pick Up Pace With Six Weeks to Go

By Richard Eder  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Starting the presidential campaign here is as difficult as organizing the croquet game in Alice in Wonderland. The play's assembly and wander off, so do the wickets; and the issues, flamboyant, write up and goggle back the players.

It is three months since Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist, announced his candidacy and then embarked on a long disappearance. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist, has been making hungry candidate since September, but announced only a month ago.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's re-election intentions have hung over the French political landscape for most of his seven-year term. It was not until 10 days ago that he confirmed them. Only the Communist, Georges Marchais, mistaking himself, some say, for an American candidate, came out for himself early and often and ever since.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

#### Burst of Activity

Last week, with the first, or estimation, round of the election only six weeks away, the four major candidates are finally off, in one 48-hour burst of activity, the four made successive, intensive presentations to the public: The format — two news conferences and two television interviews — did not allow a great deal of substance to come out, but it did provide glimpses of the styles and political concerns of each of the candidates.

Jacques Chirac, whose intense smile dominates the billboards of Paris — he is the mayor — is a decided underdog to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the country's conservative vote. He is at this point trying harder, although this may not be a good thing in the country of Talleyrand and his celebrated phrase, "Above all, not too much zeal."

Interviewed on television, Mr. Chirac displayed the dual manner toward journalists that, to one degree or another, all the candidates use. He repeatedly informed his principal questioner when it was time to change the subject, and at one point scolded him for impoliteness.

All this has given French commentators, who tend to look to the United States for movies and election campaigns, the opportunity to compare him with President Reagan.

Marchais Exuberant  
Mr. Marchais, whom the French press enjoys because it does not feel that it needs to be respectful with him, responded with his usual exuberant belligerency at a journalists' lunch. Asked about the conflict between the Communist Party and its intellectuals, many of whom have left or been expelled, he retorted: "We still have more intellectuals than some parties have members." Anyway, he added, "any democratic party would expel members who called for the defeat of the party candidate."

Mr. Mitterrand, whose Socialist followers are particularly unhappy with the implications of the new conservative line of the U.S. administration, lifted one of Mr. Reagan's main campaign themes to attack Mr. Giscard d'Estaing: "French voters will ask themselves: Are they better off or worse off than they were in 1974?"

The Socialist leader is a graceful speaker, even if not always forceful. Noting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's television appearance the previous day, in which the president departed from his glacial style of recent years and displayed considerable warmth and charm, Mr. Mitterrand said:

"Mr. Giscard is a good candidate. It is remarkable that he can be such a good candidate and such a bad president. He has a lot of heart for two months every seven years."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's television interview was a considerable success, at least in terms of style. He managed to project both incisiveness and humor, and to overcome the didactic and aloof manner that has marked his more recent appearances.

Even his political enemies give him credit for a superior intelligence, and the president managed to put on a display of wit and agility in the face of some not very demanding questions. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has a decided talent for personal-to-person debate. He engaged it and it shows — and he projected it on the television screen.

The high point, dramatically, was his announcement that the diamonds given to African leaders during colonial visits, has not been seriously disputed, and the issue seems to have been disposed of, for all political purposes.

Mr. Chirac placed himself squarely between the larger guns of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand, each of whom has declared that the election of the other would bring chaos. Both were right, he said. He is staking out the rightest right position of all the candidates, calling for a return to the gold standard, cuts in business taxes and a stiffer foreign policy. Taking a swipe at Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's balanced emphasis on

conversing with Moscow while cultivating warmer ties with Washington, Mr. Chirac said that the president's foreign policy consisted of "agreeing with whom ever you are talking to."

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In an interview with Izvestia, the government newspaper, Dr. A.A. Krichko, director of the Institute of Mineral Fuels, said that construction of the first pilot plant had started in the Moscow lignite basin, south of the Soviet capital.

The plant, to be built next to the existing Belkovskaya mine near Novo-Moskovsk, is to be completed in 1983, with a daily capacity to convert 10 tons of lignite into 2.5 tons of liquid fuel, or 18 barrels.

Dr. Krichko, whose institute was said to have developed the technology to be tested, said that work would begin later this year on a larger pilot plant in the Kanik-Achinsk Basin of southern Siberia.

That facility is to have a daily lignite-processing capacity of 75 tons, yielding 130 barrels of liquid fuel. It is to be built southwest of Achinsk, at the Berezovskoye No. 1 strip mine, one of a series of huge open pits projected for the 1980s along with power plants that would generate electricity for long-distance transmission over extra high voltage lines.

Initial Projects  
The initial Soviet synthetic fuels projects are both more limited in scope and substantially smaller than the United States Fort Ord envisaged last June when President Carter signed legislation setting up the Synthetic Fuels Corp., a quasi-governmental entity, and set a goal of producing the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil a day by 1987.

The American program, unlike that of the Soviet Union, provided for a number of alternative sources of synthetic fuels, including not only coal-to-oil processes, but ways of converting coal to gas as well as extracting liquid fuel from oil shale. The United States is further advanced in its synthetic fuel program than the Soviet Union. Some American liquid fuels processes have passed the pilot plant stage.

Terror Suspects  
Indicted in Italy  
FLORENCE — Ending a two-year investigation, Florence prosecutors have indicted 75 suspected members of the Prima Linea (Front Line) urban guerrilla organization on terrorism charges.

They were accused Saturday of carrying out more than 30 armed attacks on police headquarters, military barracks, party offices and other public buildings and murdering a police officer and wounding two others between 1977 and 1979.

Copter Saves 3 Seamen  
KING'S LYNN, England — Three Portuguese crewmen were lifted to safety by a Royal Air Force helicopter from a Cyprus registered cargo ship in danger of sinking off England's east coast late Saturday night, the coast guard reported. Other crew members stayed aboard.

# Chinese Advised to 'Button Up'

## When Meeting Foreign Visitors

PEKING — The official Workers Daily has cautioned Chinese citizens who deal with foreigners to mind their manners and not leave their pants unbuttoned, eat with a knife or laugh when someone has an accident.

The column on "Things to Bear in Mind When Meeting Foreign Guests" was published as part of China's current campaign to promote good manners and broaden relations with foreign countries. The column apparently was meant for Chinese whose jobs require meeting foreigners, since authorities actually discourage personal contacts between the public and visitors.

Perhaps the most important piece of advice was "when chatting with foreign guests, avoid political arguments at all costs."

The principal guideline given by the newspaper for Chinese contacts with foreigners is to be neither subservient nor chauvinistic. It also pointed out "some words and behavior which we don't mind so much may appear rude or overly humble to foreigners."

"For example, don't ask people [especially female guests] how old they are, don't ask how much they earn, don't casually ask what is the price of their clothing and belongings."

Other admonitions: do not talk too loudly; do not shout greetings from afar; when you see somebody falling down or having other accidents, you should immediately go forward and help. Never stand aside and laugh; after you have been to the wash-room, properly secure your belt and button up your pants before you come out.

# Study Criticizes U.S. Newspapers

## For Coverage of Unesco Conference

NEW YORK — A National News Council study of U.S. newspaper coverage of a Unesco conference in Belgrade last year criticizes the press for concentrating on controversial proposals dealing with the media and ignoring stories on the agency's deliberations on social and humanitarian issues.

The council study said its "analysis of news coverage in the United States indicates a strong correspondence between the judgment of editors on what constitutes news about Unesco and the fears that their papers express so unanimously on their editorial pages about the possible adverse impact on freedom of the press of Unesco's attempts to achieve a global consensus on problems of international communications."

The study said that stories about the six-week conference dealt mainly with communications issues or with spot news developments, particularly an attack on the Soviet Union by a delegate from Afghanistan who defected.

The press did not cover "reports, speeches or resolutions on Unesco's basic activities" such as fighting illiteracy, developing alternate energy sources and sponsoring research in food production, the study said.

The council study covered more than 650 news stories and editorials from newspapers in all parts of the country. It stemmed from a decision by the council to examine coverage of issues at the Belgrade conference, "particularly those relating to international communications."

3 Malians Sentenced  
To Die for Coup Plot  
BAMAKO, Mali — Three non-commissioned military officers in Mali have been sentenced to death on charges of trying to kill President Moussa Traore in December.

Abdoul Karim Sissoko, considered the mastermind of the plot, is at large and was sentenced in absentia.

# Communists Disillusion

## Thai Student Defectors

By Keyes Beech  
Los Angeles Times Service  
BANGKOK — He was among the best and the brightest. A brilliant student, he finished first in the nation in his high school examinations, went on to Thailand's best-known university, became a student revolutionary, helped topple the country's military dictatorship in 1973, was caught in a violent rightist backlash three years later and disappeared into the jungle to join the Communists.

Today, Thirayuth Boonmee, 32, pale and frail and recuperating from malaria, is trying to figure out what to do with his life after five years in the jungle as a Communist guerrilla.

"I am damaged both mentally and physically," he said as he was discharged from a Bangkok hospital. He left the Communists, he said, because they were undemocratic, rigid and doctrinaire and because they rejected his ideas about a "just society" for Thailand.

Only last August, in an interview with foreign reporters, Mr. Thirayuth had advocated that Thai Communists abandon their rural bases and turn to urban guerrilla warfare.

No Place to Go  
He surrendered recently to the government under a 1978 amnesty extended to all Communist defectors. His was the latest in a series of defections by idealistic student leaders who went over to the Communists because, in their view, they had no other place to go.

The insurgency is not regarded as a serious threat to the government, but despite the defections it goes on much as it has for the past 15 years — in one analyst's words, "a running sore that refuses to heal."

The student defectors, disillusioned with the Communists but still disgusted by the corruption, inefficiency and injustice of Thai society as they see it, are trying to pick up the pieces of their lives.

One of Mr. Thirayuth's fellow student activists took the same route. Seksan Prasertkul left the Communists a few months earlier and is studying at Cornell University. Mr. Seksan spoke for most of his colleagues when he said recently while on a holiday here:

"My revolutionary life has come to an end. I am now a used product, an obsolete instrument. I just want to lead an ordinary life."

Political Truth  
Mr. Seksan also uttered what many observers consider a political truth about Thailand: "Neither the rightist nor the leftist can lead the nation in their desired direction. The most important fact is that the Thai people are not willing to be led in any extreme direction."

Of an estimated 3,000 students, journalists, union officials, teachers and leftist politicians who were driven into the Communist camp in 1976 by a rightist bloodbath, about half have turned to the government fold, according to Thai security officials.

The string of defections is one more sign of the internal problems of the Thai Communist Party, which has been engaged in an armed insurgency since the mid-1960s. It reached its peak strength in 1975-76 after Communist forces swept to victory in neighboring Indochina and Thailand fell into political chaos for lack of leadership.

But a new factor virtually canceled out the Communist gains. That was the falling out between the Thai party's two principal backers, China and Vietnam.

Among other things, the split cost the Thai Communists their supply of weapons from Vietnam, their supply routes from China through Laos, their training centers and hospitals in Laos and their guerrilla bases in Cambodia, which were taken over by the invading Vietnamese.

Thai Communists were also having trouble adjusting to the new party line as China moved closer to the United States and sought to improve relations with the Thai government — for years the Thai party's two favorite villains.

"This was simply too much for us to swallow," a recent defector said. "Much as we detested the authoritarian ways of the Bangkok government, the totalitarian ways of the Communists were worse."

The universal complaint among defectors is that the Thai Communist Party is more Chinese than Thai. "We wanted Socialism, Thai style, while the party leaders blindly followed the Chinese model," a former student activist said.

# Pupils in China

## To Study Morals

PEKING — China's primary schools have been told to begin new courses to teach children to love the Communist Party, serve the people and live frugally, the Chinese news agency has reported.

The instruction came amid reports in the official press about doubts among young people regarding the superiority of Socialism and leadership by the Communist Party. The agency said Saturday that the Ministry of Education has instructed all primary schools to introduce ideological and moral teaching this fall.

Moral teaching should be done in a lively way, through positive examples, to suit young children, the ministry's circular said. It said primary schools should emphasize the "lofty ideals of Communism and hard study to realize China's modernization."

# Kremlin Sets Synthetic Fuels Strategy

## Similar to Program Advocated in U.S.

By Theodore Shabad  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The Soviet Union, apparently concerned about a slowdown in the growth of domestic oil production, has announced synthetic fuels strategy similar to one being advocated in the United States.

News of the Soviet program, designed initially to test the conversion of coal to oil in small pilot plants, comes at a time when the "more of the same American synthetic fuels projects seems uncertain, in the wake of the Reagan administration's plan to eliminate direct government subsidies and let private industry carry a larger burden of development costs.

Soviet interest in the development of synthetic fuels, which had or been evident in the past, may reflect a desire in the Kremlin to maintain continued energy independence in the face of tightening domestic oil supplies.

The program was disclosed Feb. 23 in a keynote speech by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, at the party congress. The gathering approved the five-year plan and Moscow's domestic and foreign policies for the first half of the 1980s.

"Looking ahead over the long term," Mr. Brezhnev said, "serious consideration must be given to the production of synthetic liquid fuels based on the coals of the Kanik-Achinsk Basin."

The Kanik-Achinsk Basin, in southern Siberia, is a vast repository of a low-grade type of coal known as lignite, similar to huge lignite deposits in the western United States. Although overall reserves are estimated by the Russians at 140 billion tons, the basin contributes less than 1 percent of the nation's coal production.

The lignite disintegrates while being transported; it tends to self-ignite in summer and a high moisture content causes it to freeze in winter. The main options for large-scale use of Kanik-Achinsk lignite are use at mine-site power plants or conversion to synthetic fuels.

Later in the party congress, Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov, in discussing the new economic development plan, said the synthetic fuels strategy urged by Mr. Brezhnev would require the combined efforts of the State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and other agencies.

Izvestia Interview  
In an interview with Izvestia, the government newspaper, Dr. A.A. Krichko, director of the Institute of Mineral Fuels, said that construction of the first pilot plant had started in the Moscow lignite basin, south of the Soviet capital.

The plant, to be built next to the existing Belkovskaya mine near Novo-Moskovsk, is to be completed in 1983, with a daily capacity to convert 10 tons of lignite into 2.5 tons of liquid fuel, or 18 barrels.

Dr. Krichko, whose institute was said to have developed the technology to be tested, said that work would begin later this year on a larger pilot plant in the Kanik-Achinsk Basin of southern Siberia.

That facility is to have a daily lignite-processing capacity of 75 tons, yielding 130 barrels of liquid fuel. It is to be built southwest of Achinsk, at the Berezovskoye No. 1 strip mine, one of a series of huge open pits projected for the 1980s along with power plants that would generate electricity for long-distance transmission over extra high voltage lines.

Initial Projects  
The initial Soviet synthetic fuels projects are both more limited in scope and substantially smaller than the United States Fort Ord envisaged last June when President Carter signed legislation setting up the Synthetic Fuels Corp., a quasi-governmental entity, and set a goal of producing the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil a day by 1987.

The American program, unlike that of the Soviet Union, provided for a number of alternative sources of synthetic fuels, including not only coal-to-oil processes, but ways of converting coal to gas as well as extracting liquid fuel from oil shale. The United States is further advanced in its synthetic fuel program than the Soviet Union. Some American liquid fuels processes have passed the pilot plant stage.

Terror Suspects  
Indicted in Italy  
FLORENCE — Ending a two-year investigation, Florence prosecutors have indicted 75 suspected members of the Prima Linea (Front Line) urban guerrilla organization on terrorism charges.

They were accused Saturday of carrying out more than 30 armed attacks on police headquarters, military barracks, party offices and other public buildings and murdering a police officer and wounding two others between 1977 and 1979.

Copter Saves 3 Seamen  
KING'S LYNN, England — Three Portuguese crewmen were lifted to safety by a Royal Air Force helicopter from a Cyprus registered cargo ship in danger of sinking off England's east coast late Saturday night, the coast guard reported. Other crew members stayed aboard.

Leftist Youths  
Attempt to Burn  
Berlin Reichstag  
BERLIN — In a new flare-up of political violence by radical youths, a group of leftists has attempted to set fire to the Reichstag to protest the evictions of squatter groups that have occupied more than 100 buildings in the city.

A police spokesman said that on Friday night the extremists had smashed the glass entry doors, poured gasoline on the floor of the building and ignited it. The police arrested two men as they fled and at least one got away, the spokesman said. No one was injured and damage amounted to about \$25,000, according to initial estimates.

West Berlin Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel, who visited the scene Saturday morning, condemned the assault and said that the radicals had failed to achieve their political purpose. The Reichstag, the former German Parliament building which was burned in 1933 — giving Hitler a pretext to outlaw the Communist Party and trade unions — was restored after World War II and now houses an exhibition hall and large meeting rooms.

Manfred Kittlaus, director of the anticrime department of the West Berlin police force, said the radicals were part of "the left-wing extremist movement." He did not identify the two men who were caught, except to say that one of them was a 25-year-old West Berliner. He said other radical groups carried out 39 separate attacks on buildings and police cars Friday night.

At noon Saturday, several thousand young people marched in a demonstration through the city's working-class district of Neukolln. Although most of the marchers remained peaceful, small groups hurled rocks and broke store windows. Friday night's disruption also was linked to a call for amnesty by the youth groups for those involved in the earlier clashes.

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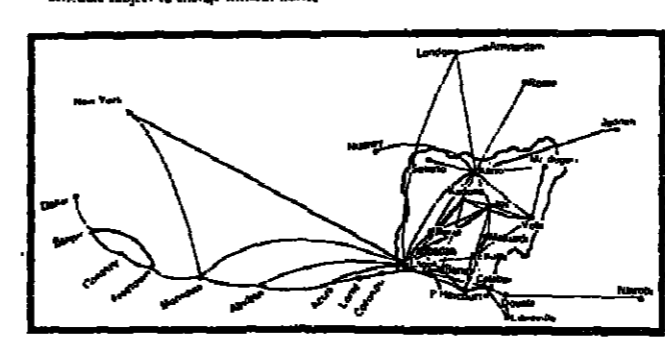
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# Director Rene Clair Dies in Paris at 82

PARIS — Rene Clair, 82, the first person ever to be elected to the French Academy solely for his film work, died at his home here Sunday.

Mr. Clair's career covered 42 years and 28 films. During World War II, he worked in England and the United States where, among

### OBITUARIES

other films, he directed "I Married a Witch," starring Frederic March and Veronica Lake, "The Ghost Goes West," and "It Happened Tomorrow."

In 1965, 20 years after his return to France from the United States, an interviewer asked him if he was at all nostalgic about his Hollywood years. "Absolutely not," he replied. "But the years here in France — oh yes!" To most film critics, those years are still considered to have been his most productive.

In 1930, he directed "Under the Roofs of Paris," his first worldwide hit in sound. The next year, he did "Le Million," which many French critics consider his finest film. In 1932, he directed "A Nous la Liberte," which has long impressed American critics.

Mr. Clair was born Rene Chomette on November 11, 1898, near the old Les Halles food market in the bustling center of Paris. His parents were middle-class merchants.

He attended schools in Paris, spent six months driving an ambulance in World War I, then embarked on a career as a journalist on the paper "L'Intransigeant."

He also tried acting, and it was during his brief career before the camera that he took the name Rene Clair. In the early 1920s, he met the director Jacques de Baroncelli, who convinced him to move behind the lens.

"Paris Qui Dort." For a time, he filmed with the Dadaists and surrealists and, in 1924, with the painter Fiebia and the composer Eric Satie, put together a short, surrealist film called "Entracte."

This was followed by "The Phantom of Moulin Rouge," "The Italian Straw Hat" and "The Imaginary Voyage." In each film, Mr. Clair provided his own scenario, which led an early critic to coin a new word to describe him: "cinécrivain," or film writer.

When he moved into sound, his films of 1930-1932 insured his international success. To the critics who said that "A Nous La Li-

berte" was the inspiration for Chaplin's Modern Times, he replied: "If he copied me, it is an honor for me. He is the most talented of all the comic film writers, he is the master of us all."

He returned to France in 1945. His first postwar film, made the next year, was "Silence is Golden," an old-fashioned sentimental comedy starring Maurice Chevalier. It was followed by, among other films, "Les Belles de Nuit" (1953); "Les Grands Manoeuvres" (1955); with Brigitte Bardot, his first color film; and his last picture, "Les Fetes Galantes" (1956).

Mr. Clair was honored as one of the grand old men of the French cinema — he was inducted into the French Academy in 1962 — but he never regained his prewar stature. His world of fantasy and poignant sentimentality was swept away by the "New Wave" of young French directors such as Francois Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Alain Resnais and Louis Malle.

### Paolo Grassi

MILAN (AP) — Paolo Grassi, 62, a former director of La Scala Opera House and head of Italy's state-run RAI broadcast network, died at a London hospital Friday night, La Scala officials reported.

Mr. Grassi had undergone coronary bypass surgery on Tuesday. He led the famed Milan opera house through the financially troubled years of 1972-77, then took over the vast RAI television-radio network in early 1977, remaining in the post until late last year.

Mr. Grassi was instrumental in bringing about the live telecast of La Scala operas, starting with Ver-



Rene Clair

di's "Othello" in December, 1976. It was followed by a Europe-wide telecast of Bellini's "Norma" in January, 1977.

In a statement, President Sandro Pertini said he was "profoundly saddened" by Mr. Grassi's death which he called "a grave loss" to the Italian cultural world. "He left an indelible mark in the contemporary history of Italian theater," the president said.

### Robert Pete Williams

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Robert Pete Williams, 66, a powerful blues singer whose unique music helped win him a pardon from a life prison sentence for killing a man in a barroom brawl, has died. Mr. Williams had heart trouble and cancer. When word of his Dec. 31 death was announced last weekend, jazz historians said the delay was typical of the isolation that fostered his music.

Mr. Williams lived at Rosedale, a rural community about 20 miles west of Baton Rouge.

# Kuwaitis Are Contending With Pressures To Broaden Rights of Foreign Workers

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Oil wealth and the welfare state have combined to raise the specter of a potentially explosive Kuwait whose first-class citizens are threatened by second-class residents who vastly outnumber them.

Never officially mentioned, but rarely far from Kuwaitis' minds, is the question of eventually naturalizing some of the foreign population of 1.35 million Pakistanis, Egyptians, Palestinians and others who make up 70 percent of the work force.

The problem was one of the most sharply debated during the animated, monthlong campaign that preceded recent National Assembly elections and the restoration of parliamentary life suspended in 1976.

The growing willingness to discuss the previously unmentionable question reflects Kuwait's maturity, its progress in providing welfare-state comforts to all who live

here and the knowledge that the problem is more acute in Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich Gulf states.

Leading the fight to widen citizenship are generally the more successful, dynamic Kuwaitis, often from old families, who clearly perceive the long-term problems posed by rigid policies. But they do not underestimate the traditional opposition in conservative Kuwait that fears it will be swamped by newcomers who have not yet won their place in the sun.

Those who want change invoke enlightened self-interest. After a generation of welfare that was often restricted to Kuwaitis, the non-Kuwaitis are more keenly competitive in school, university and work than Kuwaitis, it is argued, largely because they have to be to make a decent living.

Annual per capita income for Kuwaitis is among the world's highest, hovering around \$20,000. But a Bangladeshi working here as a garbage collector, for example, earns far less.

### Suleiman Mutawa

Suleiman Mutawa, personnel director at the Kuwait Oil Co., denounces a system that prevents him from recruiting bright non-Kuwaiti residents and training them for the future.

"To get a drilling superintendent I have to search the United States for three or four months and when I find my man he dictates his terms," he says, "because now those skills are found only in the United States whether we like it or not. In a few years' time I could find a young Arab, train him and I'd be sure he has his roots here and would stay here."

An added dividend would be to motivate Kuwaitis to compete, but Mr. Mutawa insists, "There are not enough Kuwaitis to manage the country properly anyhow."

"Anyone who tells you he can run Kuwait with Kuwaitis alone is a damn fool," he added.

Mr. Mutawa believes that granting citizenship to more foreigners would consolidate loyalty to the state, simplify manpower problems, lessen dependence on more immigration and motivate Kuwaitis to work harder.

Planning Ministry specialists are especially worried about motivating Kuwaitis and making them understand the limits of a welfare state.

"Why should every Kuwaiti family have an army of cooks and drivers and maids?" an official asked. "It's morally and economically mad in a population-poor country like ours. It would cost less to send all Kuwaitis to live in hotels in Geneva."

The Planning Ministry claims modest victories in charging the water and power ministries world-level prices for electricity still sold to the public at one-seventeenth of cost.

"We are the most wasteful users of electricity in the world," a planner said, "second only in per capita use to the United States, where most power is used in industry."

Charging the ministries' true costs on the books does not mean that the consumers are being billed for the full amount, but plans are afoot to levy an initial linkup fee.

Some Planning Ministry officials favor an income tax not because the government needs the money, but because they believe Kuwaitis should understand the relationship between effort and reward.

"We've been to the doctor and he's diagnosed the malady," Mr. Mutawa said. The problem remains how to proceed if indeed the reformers get the political go-ahead.

The largest of more than 100 nationalities living here are the Palestinians, thought to number more than 300,000. Conservatives invoke old Arab League resolutions binding member states not to naturalize Palestinians as the best reason not to change their status.

Although because of their statelessness the Palestinians tend to work hard and stay out of trouble, they are nonetheless suspect in many Kuwaiti eyes. But many Kuwaitis acknowledge their debt to the Palestinians in helping build the country, which was little more than an extended village of 300,000 inhabitants a generation ago.

The reformers have not thought out in any great detail how they would like to proceed with their plans. But many believe a first step should entail rapidly granting voting rights to the estimated 25,000 so-called second-class Kuwaiti citizens, who over the years have obtained a passport and other privileges of citizenship, but who will be enfranchised only in 1986.

### U.S. Rejects Request By N. Korea for Trip

WASHINGTON — The State Department said that it has rejected a request by North Korean officials at the United Nations for permission to attend an international trade conference in Washington.

The rejection was based, in part, a spokesman said Friday, on the "extraordinary level of crude inactivity being hurled at the U.S. administration and President Reagan personally by the North Korean government."

# Not Being a Pig at the Table May Be Better Than Jogging

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of unlikely joggers — pigs — took to a grassy track at Arizona State University in Tempe last April to help two researchers study the effects of jogging and diet on health. For the joggers, the sport ended before the summer was out. They were sacrificed to science, and the two researchers — Ross Consul, a graduate student, and Dr. George Seperich, an assistant professor in the university's food quality program — began the tedious job of examining the study results.

Samples of blood, muscle, fat and other tissue are still being analyzed from 18 pigs that began jogging as piglets, 18 that took to the sport later in life and 18 that led more piglike lives — entirely sedentary.

The early findings suggest that a balanced diet may be more important than exercise in determining good health, Dr. Seperich said. Sedentary pigs on a balanced diet accumulated less fat than joggers on a high fat diet. The joggers, he said, "apparently just adjusted their input to match their caloric output."

The study, which is to be completed next month, has also established that pigs are excellent stand-ins for humans, Dr. Seperich said. Their digestive and circulatory systems are so similar to humans that when samples containing lipoprotein components from the blood of some pigs were sent to a local hospital for analysis, the hospital was fooled. "They ran the samples," Dr. Seperich said, "and sent back word to us that they thought these athletes were in great condition."

# Parley on Sea Law Elects Singaporean as Its Head

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The conference being held here to write a broad code governing the use of the deep seas has chosen Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore as its president.

Since last Monday the Asian countries, whose turn it is to pick the president of the Law of the Sea Conference, have been wrangling in private over whom to choose. Under United Nations practice, major posts must be filled by a

consensus or by a unanimous vote. Mr. Koh, a widely respected Harvard-trained lawyer, would not hold himself out as an active candidate, so the 45 Asian nations were dividing their votes between C.W. Pinto of Sri Lanka and Satya Nandan of Fiji. But when they withdrew, the way appeared clear for Mr. Koh, who has played a key part in drafting the complex code.

A last-minute hitch developed when five supporters of the Soviet Union — Afghanistan, Yemen, Rumania, Laos and Mongolia — refused to join the consensus. But they finally dropped their objections and Mr. Koh won the post.

The conference was supposed to end its work next month, but the United States has made that impossible. The Reagan administration insists on reviewing all the decisions taken so far, particularly those involving the mining of minerals from the ocean floor.

U.S. officials said that Washington was now prepared to bargain only on technical matters, such as the harmonizing of draft texts in different languages.

### India Hailstorm Kills 6

NEW DELHI — A hailstorm killed six persons and caused damage estimated at more than \$1 million to crops, livestock and electrical power lines in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, the Press Trust of India said Saturday. The hailstones reportedly weighed as much as 3 pounds.

# Cases of Meningitis in U.S. Increase 76%

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cases of meningococcal meningitis, a dangerous infection of the membranes covering the brain or spinal cord, have increased dramatically in all regions of the United States in the first two months of 1981.

By the end of February, 781 cases had been reported to federal Centers for Disease Control — a 76-percent increase over last year's figure for the same period. If the trend continues, more cases of the disease will occur this year than in any year since 1954.

If the present rate continues, there may be 4,500 cases of the disease this year, compared with about 18,000 in 1943, when outbreaks in the armed forces contributed to the total. Hardest hit this

year have been Houston and Miami.

Experts at the disease centers theorize that a severe influenza season this year may have contributed to the rise by lowering some people's resistance to the disease. One federal epidemiologist said health officials are concerned by the increase, but that so far it does not appear as serious as the major U.S. epidemics in the 1920s, '30s and '40s.

Meningococcal meningitis is caused by bacteria that enter the body through the nose or throat and infect and inflame the meninges, the delicate covering of the spinal cord and brain. Although antibiotics can cure the majority of cases — particularly if given promptly — about 15 percent of

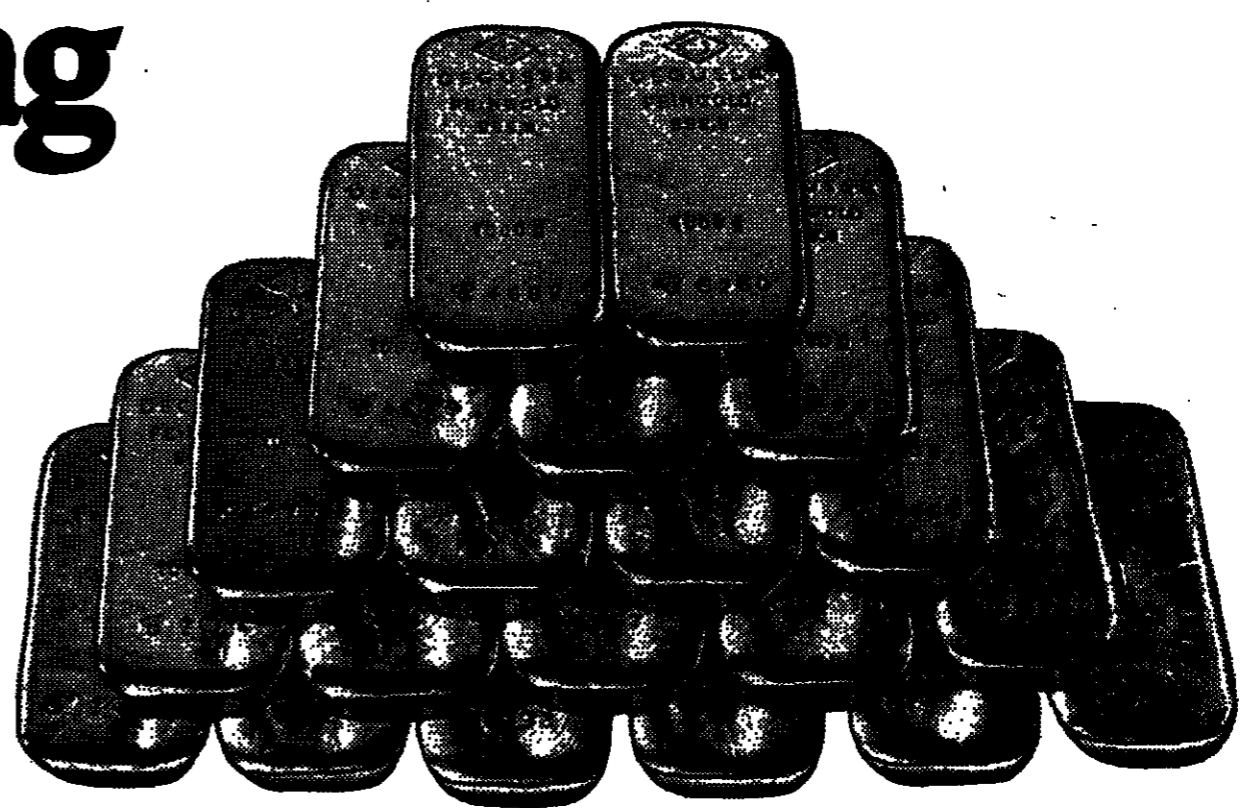
the victims die; most of the rest recover completely.

The federal epidemiologist said a related, rarer form of meningococcal infection — in which bacteria enter the bloodstream — is fatal in as many as 29 percent of cases, sometimes killing within hours.

Young children are vulnerable to the illness, particularly those who play in close contact with one another at nursery schools or day-care centers. This year, for the first time, five cases occurred in a single classroom of an elementary school in Houston. In the past, epidemics of the disease have occurred among military recruits living in crowded barracks, but recruits are now vaccinated upon entering the service.

# The Luxembourg Stock Exchange starts gold fixing on Tuesday March 17th 1981

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U.S. Metals Stockpiling Revives Debate on Aid to Mining Firms

By Jerry Knight and Peter Behr Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Backed by conservative air...

Technology's output by 25 percent within a year, Mr. Haig said. The stockpiling program announced Friday...



Didier Pineau-Valencienne '...very immediate problem'

Empain's New Chief Plans Radical Changes

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — The new chairman of France's Empain-Schneider group believes major surgery is necessary to restore the industrial conglomerate to health.

major industrial and financial moves affecting Empain-Schneider. The first move, which has been under study for well over a year and is expected to be announced here Wednesday...

ures are available, the group reported a net profit of 47.9 million francs on sales of 35 billion francs. Mr. Pineau-Valencienne will be writing the latest chapter in the history of Empain-Schneider...

Westinghouse Sees Rosy Future; Critics Not So Sure

By Barnaby J. Feder New York Times Service NEW YORK — Over the past decade, Westinghouse Electric has demonstrated that it is among the best of the nation's industrial heavyweights when it comes to absorbing a punch...

With Westinghouse's common stock trading on the New York Stock Exchange Friday at 30 1/2 for a relatively low price-earnings ratio of 6 — Westinghouse's chairman, Robert E. Kirby, is sensitive about the reservations of analysts.

open market, where prices were expected to remain below \$10 a pound, to cover most of its obligations. Instead, prices skyrocketed and Westinghouse faced the prospect of having to acquire uranium at prices far higher than what it could charge on resale.

Kirby became chairman in 1975 make it less likely that they will recur. They point to the modernization of the company's strategic planning process after the appointment in 1976 of Donald V. Povejil as vice president for corporate planning...

Decline in Interest Rates Buys Market

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — It was the kind of kick to set investment bankers' imaginations flowing. Short-term interest rates tumbled last week with one-month Euro-dollar rates down 2 percentage points to 15 1/2 percent...

time and too often priced to anticipate further decreases in rates rather than pitched to appeal to investors. As a result, new issues have carried wrong coupons and have dropped to steep discounts...

determined by existing conditions. If rates decline, subsequent portions of the issue can be sold at higher prices. Swiss Bank Corp. announced that it has decided to issue a \$150-million floating rate note...

Banks Say Hungary Loan Not Destined for Poland

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — Bankers organizing a current Euro-market loan for Hungary adamantly rejected suggestions last week that the operation, starting at \$400 million, might be funneled to Poland to help that East-bloc nation through current foreign debt crisis.

lion this year to pay off maturing debt. It also estimates that it will run a current-account surplus of about \$150 million this year. Thus, the current \$400-million loan, coupled with the just completed \$150-million loan syndicate...

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes interbank exchange rates for March 13, 1981.

Dollar values

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes dollar values for various currencies.

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# International Bond Prices - Week of March 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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AmI	Security	3 1/2%	Issue Pr.	Mkt Pr.	Yield	AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## NEW ZEALAND

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AFRICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## ASIA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AMERICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AMERICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## EUROPE

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## ASIA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AFRICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## NEW ZEALAND

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AFRICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## ASIA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AMERICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AMERICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## EUROPE

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## ASIA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

## AFRICA

AmI	Security	%	Mkt	Yield
100	100	100	100	100

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# New Chairman Planning Changes, Push Forward for Empain-Schneider

(Continued from Page 7)  
 tive officer was also announced as part of the move by the company.

In an interview published in March, the 44-year-old baron described the frustrating and traumatic experiences that followed his stepping in 1978, describing his return to the company after the two-month period in which he temporarily lost sight and had a little finger cut by his captors, the baron in the magazine: "I had become a lion's head."

longer in charge of operations. I recognized that I had lost my combativeness and my authority. My legitimacy was contested."

**Two Decisions**  
 Enroute to the United States in 1979 on one of his frequent trips for rest and medical treatment, the baron said, he made two decisions: To sell his share in the family holding company and to name a successor — Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, who had previously worked for the company for 15 years and at the time was a senior executive at Rhone-Poulenc, France's largest chemical-textile company. Mr. Pi-

neau-Valencienne returned to Empain-Schneider as vice chairman last December.

"In spite of everything, I still have a great deal of affection for this group, which was my child," the baron told the magazine, adding that he believed it was his duty "to find the best father."

There was also high-level pressure by the French government aimed at forcing his departure, sources said. "No one wants to say it very loudly, but the truth is that nothing could happen until Baron Empain was gone," a senior French banker said last week.

The banker, who has close ties to the government and declined to be identified, said: "The company until Feb. 26 lacked authority on the inside, from the outside, it was vulnerable to a takeover by almost anyone, anytime. It was also anachronistic that the fate of roughly 130,000 people working for the

group should depend on one man."

Exactly how much Paribas paid is the subject of speculation. Some estimates by French bankers and financial journalists range from 92 million francs to 300 million francs.

**'Not Philanthropic'**  
 The bank is not hiding its intentions, however. "We are not a philanthropic organization, but we are not short-term oriented, either," a senior Paribas official said. As France's largest private commercial bank with 250 billion francs in assets, Paribas operates in more than 45 countries with a wide range of industrial interests, some of which are complementary to those of Empain-Schneider.

For example, Paribas owns 9 percent of Usinor, which is merging its steel interests with those of Creusot Loire. The bank also owns

1 percent of Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, a 50 billion franc company with interests in shipbuilding, nuclear and electrical engineering, whose chairman, Ambroise Roux, is a Paribas board member.

Paribas officials and Mr. Pineau-Valencienne are cautious in discussing the future, although none of them are denying that Paribas will play a major role in financing new expansion.

"We are just beginning to work on future plans. We are now reflecting on the strategy," said a Paribas official.

That strategy, according to Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, involves concentrating development on four key sectors in which Empain-Schneider, through its affiliates, has traditionally been active: the nuclear, electrical, engineering, plant construction and banking

fields. Links with other French companies are not being ruled out.

**'Complementary Interests'**  
 "We do have complementary interests with those of CGE, for example, and we may do something — perhaps a joint venture," said Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, adding that his main goal was to make Empain-Schneider more competitive worldwide.

"We may have to sell off certain interests, but we may also acquire interests which are complementary with those four axes," he said. "We must adapt ourselves and become more competitive."

Perhaps the most crucial area is the nuclear industry, considering that Empain-Schneider controls two of the leaders in the field — Framatome, a builder and exporter of reactors, and Novatome, which builds and sells France's fast-breeder reactors.

French business officials and commentators have regularly stated that with the baron gone and the company in "more secure" French hands, the way is open to Framatome's expansion. Also, Creusot-Loire last month acquired a 15 percent share in Framatome from Westinghouse Electric, boosting its share to 70 percent.

The remaining 30 percent is held by the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Empain-Schneider's secrecy is also on Mr. Pineau-Valencienne's list of changes. Unlike most French companies of its size, Empain-Schneider does not publish a consolidated balance sheet. Its executives dislike publicity; there is not even a small identifying nameplate outside its headquarters on the Rue D'Anjou here.

"As part of the housecleaning, I definitely plan to make this place more open and let in the air," Mr. Pineau-Valencienne said.

## Russians Deny Report on Oil Find

**TYUMEN, West Siberia** — An unexploited oil field in West Siberia probably contains large reserves but not the quantities reported in December by a Swedish research firm, according to Soviet oil officials.

They denied the report by Petrostudies that the discovery was large enough to double the world's recoverable reserves of oil. Soviet officials said it was based on a misunderstanding of Soviet data.

The officials told western correspondents that the field, named Salimskoye, was big and probably gigantic.

But they declined to give figures on its reserves and said high underground temperatures and pressures made its oil difficult to extract and that production of significant quantities was unlikely before 1985.

This was the first official Soviet denial of the Petrostudies report that the field could contain 4.5 trillion barrels of oil.

Officials had previously expressed skepticism over the report, which indicated the field had seven times the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia.

Yevgeny Yefremov, a deputy director of West Siberia's Oil Scientific Research Institute, said the mistake had arisen because of a misunderstanding of Soviet terminology.

He said Soviet geologists had estimated overall hydrocarbons in the Salimskoye field, including hydrocarbons that were not fluid.

## Decline in Interest Rates Buys Market

(Continued from Page 7)

quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars. Investors will have the option of redeeming the notes at par after 7 1/2 years.

In the Asia-dollar market, Mitsubishi Bank of Japan is selling \$20 million of four-year, floating-rate certificates of deposit. These are retractable, at the option of investors, to three years. Interest will be set at a quarter-point above the Singapore interbank offered rate for six-month dollar deposits.

The London branch of Mexico's Multibanco Comex is offering \$20 million of five-year floating-rate CDs, also retractable to three years and also carrying a coupon set at a quarter-point over the Singapore interbank offered rate.

Two convertibles were priced last week. Tokyu Land Co. sold \$40 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The bonds are convertible into shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange at 325 yen per share, a premium of 3.2 percent over the prevailing price when the terms were set. For the purpose of conversion, a fixed exchange rate of 208.70 yen per dollar was fixed. If future share price makes conversion unappealing, investors have the option to redeem the bonds in 1986 at a 15 percent premium over face value, which would equal an annual yield of about 10.35 percent.

Ito-Yokado sold \$25 million of 10-year convertible bonds bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent, down from the initially envisaged 6.9 percent. Interest and principal payments are linked to the yen's exchange rate. For purposes of conversion, this rate is set at 206.35 yen per dollar. For interest or principal payments, this yen amount will be converted back into dollars at the then prevailing exchange rate. The bonds are convertible starting April 10 at a price of 1.184 yen, a premium of 5.7 percent over the price when the terms were fixed.

The Deutsche mark market was a major beneficiary of the downward trend in short-term dollar rates. The differential between three- and six-month Eurodollar and Eurodollar deposits narrowed to a slim 3 percentage points, down from 4 points at the start of the

month and almost 6 points at the end of last month. This helped pull money into the mark, which ended the week at 2.1085 to the dollar.

Frankfurt dealers said Mifitest institutions were heavy buyers of short-term government paper. Yields on one-year promissory notes ended the week at 11 percent, down from 12.55 percent a week earlier. Yields on three-year notes dropped to 10.35 percent from 11 1/2 percent and five-year yields ended at 10.10 percent, down from 10.40 percent. Bankers also reported strong foreign buying of West German stocks.

The decline in short-term rates encouraged domestic investors and very substantial sums poured into the bond market, locking up high yields while they were still available, and spilled over into the Eurodollar market. Prices rose as much as 3 points and the average yield to maturity eased to 10.65 percent from 10.95 percent a week earlier.

The European Investment Bank's 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and priced at par ended the week at 102 1/2. The recent 10-year bonds for the Coal and Steel Community and Asian Development Bank, both bearing coupons of 10 percent, ended the week at 102 1/2 and 101, respectively.

In other markets:

- Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur increased the size of its issue to 500 million French francs from the 400 million initially envisioned. The five-year notes were priced at par bearing a coupon of 14 1/2 percent.
- Swedish Export Credit is now in the market selling 200 million French francs of five-year notes which are expected to carry a coupon of 14 1/2 percent.
- Nordic Investment Bank is offering 100 million Norwegian kroner of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. Pricing will be set in light of market conditions.
- Finnish Credit Corp., guaranteed by Finland, is offering £15 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 13 1/2 percent.
- Swedish Export Credit's 13 1/2% of 1986 opened trading last week at 98 1/2.
- Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, guaranteed by the French government, is offering 100 million guilders of 25-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 percent.

## Banks Say Hungary Loan Not Destined for Poland

(Continued from Page 7)

Indian or U.S. commercial bank.

Hungary late last year paid a 1 1/2 percent point over Libor on a 10-million loan. But that split the fact that high fees, and the effective return to the bank. The 1/2-point margin Hungary is paying now, managers say, is slightly lower fees resents the same cost to the lender as that earlier loan. But higher margin, the bankers say, signifies syndication.

South Korea, whose borrowing has risen from a low of a 1/2 percent point over Libor for 10 years to the current 1/2 point over Libor, is expected to try to drive margin back down in an upcoming deal for the Korean Export-Import Bank.

The Ex-Im bank, which has in its portfolio notes guaranteed by major Western banks, is expected to use these promissory notes as collateral. Thus, its projected \$400-million loan would only partially offset a South Korean risk partially a risk of first class commercial banks. The "blended" deal, one U.K. based banker said, could be a low 1/2 percent over Libor.

Twenty-four banks have signed managers of Italy's \$1 billion "quake" loan. The original deal was a 20-bank syndicate, each underwriting \$50 million. The additional participants are used to decrease the cost each is underwriting or than to increase the size of loan to \$1.2 billion — although an increase is not ruled out if location surpasses the goal of a credit sell-down.

Although Italian officials had a goal of having no more than 50 percent of the loan tied to rating rate based on the prime rate of U.S. commercial banks, but indications are that managers some 70 percent tied to a. Managers insist, however, they have sufficient flexibility rating the loan to accommodate the wishes of the lenders. The deal is a split 1/2 for five years 1/2 point for the final three years over prime or 1/2 point over Libor.

Electricite de France increased the second time the size of its \$1.5 billion credit, this time to a final billion from the initially intended \$600 million. Lead manager in Lyons said the bank to \$1.5 billion. The margin on 10-year operation starts at 1/2 over Libor for the first three years and falls to 1/2 point thereafter.

Meanwhile, has catad to the top of the credit with the completion of a \$1-billion standby on which it pays 1/2 point over Libor for the three years and 1/2 point thereafter if it draws on the loan — very to the best terms ever accord-

## 2 Singapore Banks Lower Rate of Prime

**SINGAPORE** Industrial and Commercial Bank and the Development Bank of Singapore Saturday said they will cut their Singapore prime lending rates to 13 1/2 percent from 14 percent, effective Monday.

Other major domestic banks are still posting primes of 13 1/2 to 14 percent while foreign banks are charging up to 15 1/2 percent for Singapore dollar loans.

The Deutsche mark market was a major beneficiary of the downward trend in short-term dollar rates. The differential between three- and six-month Eurodollar and Eurodollar deposits narrowed to a slim 3 percentage points, down from 4 points at the start of the

**Europe Bond Yields\***  
 Week Ended March 11  
 (U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	13.61 %
Industrials, long term	13.86 %
Industrials, medium term	14.42 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.25 %
French francs, long term	14.53 %
Unit of acc. long term	10.55 %

\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**  
 Week Ended March 13  
 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	1,646.6	1,023.3	623.3
Eurocd.	3,054.6	2,645.0	409.6

**Treasury Bills**

Rate	High	Low	Close
3-1/2%	110.00	109.75	109.80
4%	109.50	109.25	109.30
4 1/2%	109.00	108.75	108.80
5%	108.50	108.25	108.30
5 1/2%	108.00	107.75	107.80
6%	107.50	107.25	107.30
6 1/2%	107.00	106.75	106.80
7%	106.50	106.25	106.30
7 1/2%	106.00	105.75	105.80
8%	105.50	105.25	105.30
8 1/2%	105.00	104.75	104.80
9%	104.50	104.25	104.30
9 1/2%	104.00	103.75	103.80
10%	103.50	103.25	103.30
10 1/2%	103.00	102.75	102.80
11%	102.50	102.25	102.30
11 1/2%	102.00	101.75	101.80
12%	101.50	101.25	101.30
12 1/2%	101.00	100.75	100.80
13%	100.50	100.25	100.30
13 1/2%	100.00	99.75	99.80
14%	99.50	99.25	99.30
14 1/2%	99.00	98.75	98.80
15%	98.50	98.25	98.30
15 1/2%	98.00	97.75	97.80
16%	97.50	97.25	97.30
16 1/2%	97.00	96.75	96.80
17%	96.50	96.25	96.30
17 1/2%	96.00	95.75	95.80
18%	95.50	95.25	95.30
18 1/2%	95.00	94.75	94.80
19%	94.50	94.25	94.30
19 1/2%	94.00	93.75	93.80
20%	93.50	93.25	93.30

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**Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listings**  
 Week Ended March 13, 1981

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	122.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
GE	49.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
AMT	45.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
W	41.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
MS	33.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
GO	28.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
DIS	25.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
DUK	22.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
TRW	19.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
WAL	16.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
INTL	13.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
WY	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAT	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WDC	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WAL	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Sold Options (prices in \$'s)**

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	77.00	+0.25
GE	20.25	+0.25
AMT	12.00	+0.25
W	10.00	+0.25
MS	8.00	+0.25
GO	6.00	+0.25
DIS	5.00	+0.25
DUK	4.00	+0.25
TRW	3.00	+0.25
WAL	2.00	+0.25
INTL	1.00	+0.25
WY	0.00	+0.25
WAT	0.00	+0.25
WDC	0.00	+0.25
WAL	0.00	+0.25
WAL	0.00	+0.25
WAL	0.00	+0.25
WAL	0.00	+0.25
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WAL	0.00	+0.25
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International Bond Prices - Week of March 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices including columns for Amt, Security, Yield, and Price. Includes sub-sections for (Continued from page 8) and SPAIN.

Convertible Bonds

Table of convertible bond prices with columns for Amt, Security, Middle Price, and Yield. Includes sub-sections for UNITED STATES AMERICA and JAPAN.

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly Over-the-Counter... prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last day prices.

Table of over-the-counter securities with columns for 100s, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Lists various companies and their stock prices.

Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter securities with columns for 100s, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Lists various companies and their stock prices.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Table listing convertible bonds with the highest current yields and conversion premiums.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending March 13, 1981

Table of American exchange options with columns for Option & Price, Class, and various option details.

Explanation of Symbols

AM - American Dollar, SCU - Special Currency Unit, etc.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Bid, Ask, and Fund Name.

Table of international bond prices with columns for Amt, Security, Yield, and Price. Includes sub-sections for UNITED STATES AMERICA and JAPAN.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكران من الاصل



Over-the-Counter

Table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 'Sells in 100s High Low Last Chg' and 'Net'.

Tracy Austin — Sciatica and Frustration

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y. — It was always easy for Tracy Austin. She would hop out of bed every morning and go play tennis as long as she needed, as long as she wanted. Then, two months ago, she felt a pain.

More Sports
On Page 13

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options with columns for 'Option & price', 'Close', and 'Option & price'.

Consolidated Trading

Table of NYSE Listings with columns for 'Sells', 'High', 'Low', 'Last', 'Chg'.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications.

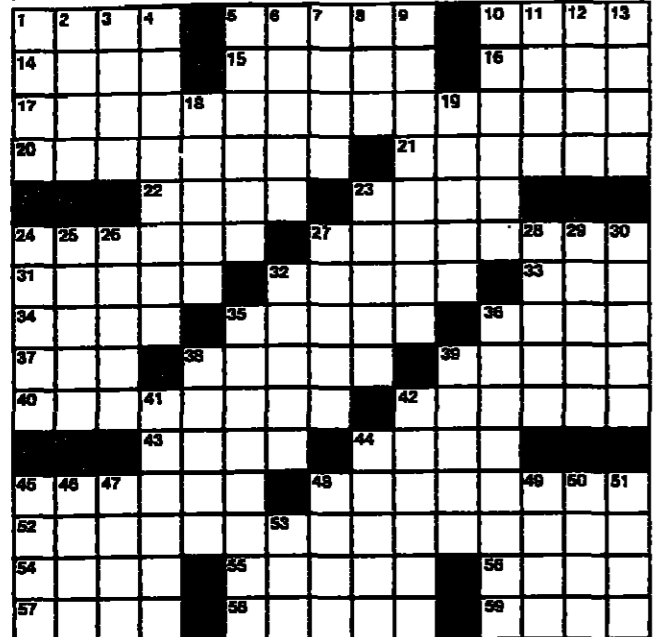
Table of Senior Executive Positions with columns for POSITION, SALARY, EMPLOYER, LOCAT., QUALIFICATIONS, CONTACT, Source.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements including ESCORTS & GUIDES, REGENCY - USA, CAPRICE, and others.



CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Shopping center, 5 First president of Germany, 10 Bridge, 14 Wild ox of Celebes, 15 Literary miscellany, 16 measured steps, 17 Definitely not, 20 Embodies, 21 Door or gate, 22 Stretched (out), 23 Liqueur, 24 Gambler, 27 Refused to change, 31 Constellation called "The Hunter", 32 Meager, 33 Camel's-hair fabric, 34 Distort, 35 Chinese dynasty, 36 Shellfish, 37 Compass point, 38 Shears, 39 Miserly, 40 Asian country, 42 Pursued, 43 Ready for the, 44 Piquant, 45 Sound on cobblestones, 46 Foreigners, 48 Telephone hum, 52 Disposed of quickly, 54 Leaning to one side, 55 Declaim, 56 Dismounted, 57 He painted, DOWN: 1 Gershwin's "The Love", 1924, 2 Shortly, 3 College mil. course, 4 Dining surface, 5 Dodger, 6 Bundling for shipping, 7 Cupid, 8 Japanese money, 9 Follow, 10 another's lead, 11 Piquant, 12 Senator's young helper, 13 Exclamations in Essen, 14 N.B.A. team, 15 Whitehorse is its capital, 16 Dart, 17 Kenton and Laurel, 18 Arbor, 19 Expunge, 20 Weary, 21 Flow, area off Scotland, 22 Former Spanish, 23 Degraded, 24 Subdued, 25 Beam, 26 Careless, 27 Pretentious nonsense, 28 Chatters, 29 Spanish-American Indian, 30 Moves along gradually, 31 Attacked with talons, 32 Milano and Napoli, 33 Oriental, 34 Misdeed, 35 Refrain sounds, 36 Adored one, 37 Ring decision, 38 Kan. neighbor, 39 Roulette color, 40 News, 41 Tinstone, e.g.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Los Angeles, New York, London, and others. Columns include High, Low, and conditions.

RADIO NEWSCASTS BBC WORLD SERVICE

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6.195, 6.205, 6.215, 6.225, 6.235, 6.245, 6.255, 6.265, 6.275, 6.285, 6.295, 6.305, 6.315, 6.325, 6.335, 6.345, 6.355, 6.365, 6.375, 6.385, 6.395, 6.405, 6.415, 6.425, 6.435, 6.445, 6.455, 6.465, 6.475, 6.485, 6.495, 6.505, 6.515, 6.525, 6.535, 6.545, 6.555, 6.565, 6.575, 6.585, 6.595, 6.605, 6.615, 6.625, 6.635, 6.645, 6.655, 6.665, 6.675, 6.685, 6.695, 6.705, 6.715, 6.725, 6.735, 6.745, 6.755, 6.765, 6.775, 6.785, 6.795, 6.805, 6.815, 6.825, 6.835, 6.845, 6.855, 6.865, 6.875, 6.885, 6.895, 6.905, 6.915, 6.925, 6.935, 6.945, 6.955, 6.965, 6.975, 6.985, 6.995, 7.005, 7.015, 7.025, 7.035, 7.045, 7.055, 7.065, 7.075, 7.085, 7.095, 7.105, 7.115, 7.125, 7.135, 7.145, 7.155, 7.165, 7.175, 7.185, 7.195, 7.205, 7.215, 7.225, 7.235, 7.245, 7.255, 7.265, 7.275, 7.285, 7.295, 7.305, 7.315, 7.325, 7.335, 7.345, 7.355, 7.365, 7.375, 7.385, 7.395, 7.405, 7.415, 7.425, 7.435, 7.445, 7.455, 7.465, 7.475, 7.485, 7.495, 7.505, 7.515, 7.525, 7.535, 7.545, 7.555, 7.565, 7.575, 7.585, 7.595, 7.605, 7.615, 7.625, 7.635, 7.645, 7.655, 7.665, 7.675, 7.685, 7.695, 7.705, 7.715, 7.725, 7.735, 7.745, 7.755, 7.765, 7.775, 7.785, 7.795, 7.805, 7.815, 7.825, 7.835, 7.845, 7.855, 7.865, 7.875, 7.885, 7.895, 7.905, 7.915, 7.925, 7.935, 7.945, 7.955, 7.965, 7.975, 7.985, 7.995, 8.005, 8.015, 8.025, 8.035, 8.045, 8.055, 8.065, 8.075, 8.085, 8.095, 8.105, 8.115, 8.125, 8.135, 8.145, 8.155, 8.165, 8.175, 8.185, 8.195, 8.205, 8.215, 8.225, 8.235, 8.245, 8.255, 8.265, 8.275, 8.285, 8.295, 8.305, 8.315, 8.325, 8.335, 8.345, 8.355, 8.365, 8.375, 8.385, 8.395, 8.405, 8.415, 8.425, 8.435, 8.445, 8.455, 8.465, 8.475, 8.485, 8.495, 8.505, 8.515, 8.525, 8.535, 8.545, 8.555, 8.565, 8.575, 8.585, 8.595, 8.605, 8.615, 8.625, 8.635, 8.645, 8.655, 8.665, 8.675, 8.685, 8.695, 8.705, 8.715, 8.725, 8.735, 8.745, 8.755, 8.765, 8.775, 8.785, 8.795, 8.805, 8.815, 8.825, 8.835, 8.845, 8.855, 8.865, 8.875, 8.885, 8.895, 8.905, 8.915, 8.925, 8.935, 8.945, 8.955, 8.965, 8.975, 8.985, 8.995, 9.005, 9.015, 9.025, 9.035, 9.045, 9.055, 9.065, 9.075, 9.085, 9.095, 9.105, 9.115, 9.125, 9.135, 9.145, 9.155, 9.165, 9.175, 9.185, 9.195, 9.205, 9.215, 9.225, 9.235, 9.245, 9.255, 9.265, 9.275, 9.285, 9.295, 9.305, 9.315, 9.325, 9.335, 9.345, 9.355, 9.365, 9.375, 9.385, 9.395, 9.405, 9.415, 9.425, 9.435, 9.445, 9.455, 9.465, 9.475, 9.485, 9.495, 9.505, 9.515, 9.525, 9.535, 9.545, 9.555, 9.565, 9.575, 9.585, 9.595, 9.605, 9.615, 9.625, 9.633, 9.645, 9.655, 9.665, 9.675, 9.685, 9.695, 9.705, 9.715, 9.725, 9.735, 9.745, 9.755, 9.765, 9.775, 9.785, 9.795, 9.805, 9.815, 9.825, 9.833, 9.845, 9.855, 9.865, 9.875, 9.885, 9.895, 9.905, 9.915, 9.925, 9.933, 9.945, 9.955, 9.965, 9.977, 9.985, 9.995, 10.005, 10.015, 10.025, 10.033, 10.045, 10.055, 10.066, 10.077, 10.088, 10.099, 10.110, 10.121, 10.132, 10.143, 10.154, 10.165, 10.176, 10.187, 10.198, 10.209, 10.220, 10.231, 10.242, 10.253, 10.264, 10.275, 10.286, 10.297, 10.308, 10.319, 10.330, 10.341, 10.352, 10.363, 10.374, 10.385, 10.396, 10.407, 10.418, 10.429, 10.440, 10.451, 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Language

Barfly on the Rocks

By William Safire
NEW YORK — I am having a hard time getting what I want to drink in a bar. Aging bartenders and barmaids usually understand my order, but the cocktail waitress who calls herself a "beverage attendant" operates in a new linguistic world.



Safire

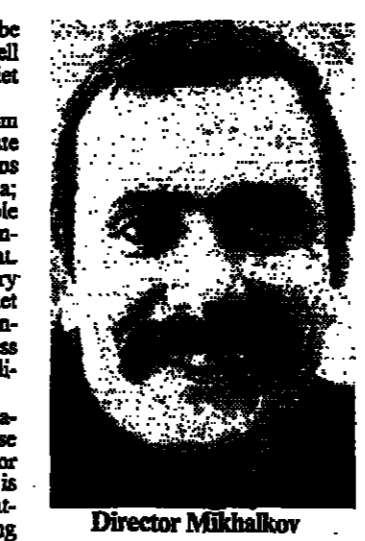
tionary of American Slang was first recorded in 1894, and "soda on the side" — originally "soda water on the side" — flowed from that. "Soda water" differed from "branch water," a U.S. Southernism for water from a stream, or branch of a stream, which was first used in the 1850s. "Soda back" is I think a Western expression to describe a chaser of soda that stands behind, rather than alongside, the whisky.

Nikita Mikhalkov

By R.W. Apple Jr.
MOSCOW — Ivan Goncharov is one of those novelists who is remembered, at least by the public at large, for one character and one character only. Goncharov, a contemporary of Dostoyevsky, created in the eponymous hero of his novel "Oblomov" an archetype of the man with no real life in life. Paralyzed by self-doubt, dithering and dreaming, often too trapped by inertia to rise from his bed, he fritters away every opportunity afforded him, whether professional, financial or romantic.

much less than modernity, energy and success.
The story is simply told. Stoltz returns to St. Petersburg from a long trip, rouses Oblomov from his lassitude and introduces him to the world of commerce and politics, balls and musicales. Oblomov finds it all pretentious and boring, but eventually he falls in love with Olga (Yelena Solovoi, one of Mikhalkov's favorite actresses). In the end, however, he bumbles the romance and she marries Stoltz instead.

Director Mikhalkov
Mikhalkov appears to be making a point that extends well beyond the peculiarities of Soviet life.
From the era of high Stalinism in the late 1930s through the late 1950s, nearly all Soviet films were vehicles for propaganda; they became the classic example of Soviet realism, designed to instruct and uplift the proletariat.



Director Mikhalkov

preoccupied with words as well as images. As a result, "Oblomov" has a spoken narration — something Mikhalkov himself describes as "a crutch, in most cases, for a weak screenplay." But in this case, the narration "was quite premeditated."
In this novel, it is important to preserve the music of the language, the flow, the melody. Goncharov's words have a hypnotic, hazy quality about them that comes across even if you don't speak Russian, the same way Shakespeare's does. The individual words melt into something like a river that flows through the picture, and that sets the scene even more than visual information.

PEOPLE: Reagan in Restaur...

President Reagan and his Nancy, joined 100 or so friends Le Cirque, the fashionable New York restaurant after watching son perform in a theater production Saturday. For the restaurateur, Sirio Maccioni of Montini, Italy, the chef, Alain Saliou of Millau, France, and the chef, Dieter Schorner of West Germany, the proceed could hardly be classified as business as usual. Maccioni learned two weeks ago that presidential party would be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Bloomingdale at his restaurant, served rules of secrecy, daily. Sirio was visited almost daily by the city's Health and Buildings and Fire Department and the Federal Food and Drug Administration as well as agents of the Secret Service and the FBI. By noon Saturday, inspectors were on duty in the kitchen, checking all ingredients and preparations in an effort to minimize chances of contamination of food. Not all of their requests pleased Saliou. "They want sauces to be cooled rapidly from hot to cold in 30 minutes, but bacteria do not develop," he said. "But I think for flavor and texture, sauces should cool slowly. But I will do it for today we will do it the way." During an intermission in the Broadway musical "Sugar Babies" in which his son, Ron, danced, Reagan went backstage to greet the stars, Mickey Rooney and Ann Miller.

New York Times Service

Oleg Tabakov as "Oblomov."

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